Rescuing Parties Bring Two Hundred to the Surface... Exploration of the Mine to Find the Rest Progressing... Other News by Telegraph,

LONDON, Feb. 6.-An explosion in a colliery at Abersychan, Monmonthshire. eccurred to day, by which 300 miners were imprisoned. Rescuing parties have succeeded in bringing 200 of the imprisoned men, to the surface, some of whom were more or less injured. The exploration of the mine proceeds in the hope that other imprisoned men may be found and brought out.

TWO SHOCKING ACCIDENTS. Blow Unfortunate Workmen Met Hor-

rible Deaths. THENTON, N. J., Feb. 6.-Two shocking accidents occurred yesterday at Roebling's wire mill. Charles Cheatle

was pierced through the body and for an instant was suspended in the air on red-hot rod about three inches in diameter. Cheatle, who is but 17 years of age, was what is known as a "hooker-up" in the mill. As the iron leaves the furnace he seizes it in a pair of tongs and guides it to a hole, which reduces the size.

reduces the size.

As he attempted to seize a piece of fron yesterday, it broke near the tongs and before he had time to again take hold the red hot and now wriggling red entered his right side just above the hip, and passing through the lungs came out beneath the left arm pit. As the red presed through Cheatle's body. the rod passed through Cheatle's body, the end caught in a piece of machinery and for an instant the boy wassuspended in the air on a red hot rod.

His weight broke the iron and Cheatle fell in front of the furnace on Cheatle fell in front of the furnace on his feet. At the same time another rod of red-hot fron was seen coming through the rollers from the furnace. Cheatle still held the tongs when the iron left his body, and as he saw the second piece leaving the furnace, had sufficient presence of mind to ward it off, else this, too, would have pierced his body. Medical attendance was at once procured, but the case was home. once procured, but the case was hope-less. Mart Molesky, a fine wire drawer of the same mill, was pierced in the stomach about midnight Taesday night. He is a new man, and did not under-

stand how to arrange his wire, which broke, the end entering the pit of his stomach. The "reel" runs very fast, and when the fine wire entered Molesky he was pinned in a corner, and before the reel could be stopped about ten feet of it had curled up in the man's

stomach. William Merchon was killed in the same mill Tuesday by the breaking of an electric wire. The mill closed down for the day after Cheatle received his wound, and the firm ordered a corps of Trenton physicians to relieve the men. but the doctors declare that the injured men cannot recover.

CAPTAIN ANSON IS IN LINE.

Chicago's League Team to Start For the South,

CHICAGO, Feb. 6 .- The Chicago National League Club will leave next Monday for St. Augustine, Fla., to go into practice for the coming championship season. Captein Anson will have charge of the men, as in the past. So far he has thirteen players under con-tract, but, before the end of the present week, this number will have been in-creased to sixteen. The big captain is negotiating with a couple of the most promising members of the Chicago City

League, and may take them with him. He is also on the lookout for a firstpitcher and one or two outfielders. and says he will secure them before the and says he will secure them before the season opens, no matter what the cost. President A. G. Spalding, who is still in the East, telegraphed yesterday that he would leave shortly for Florida to join the team. After witnessing a few days' practice Mr. Spalding will return to this city and Anson will take the colts through Texas to the Hot Springs. They will arrive there about March 1, or at the same time as the Chicago. or at the same time as the Chicago

Brotherhood team.

The two organizations will play on separate diamonds, of course, but there will be a great rivalry between them nevertheless. Were it possible to arrange a series of exhibition games both clubs might be able to make the expenses of their trip. In a letter to W. F. Brown Mr. Spalding denies that there is a possibility of the League's abandoning the national agreement. He says that it will be the duty of the League in the future, as it has been in the past, to uphold the agreement and protect it from piratical wreckers of the game. Brotherhood team.

the game.

Mr. Spalding further says that the
League will be composed of ten clubs,
as has been stated all along. Neither
Indianapolis nor Washington will be dropped, but, on the contrary, both will be strengthened. Especially will this be the case with Washington, which will be consolidated with the Baltimore club. Indianapolis is already in the front rank, and has enough players under contract to open the season. The talk about the Hoosier team being transferred to New York the Chicago magnate characterizes as the veriest bosh. He says there never was any truth in the story, but that it was circulated for the purpose of weakening other clubs under the national agree-

Developing Minnesota Iron Mines. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., Feb. 6,-A company of capitalists of this city have commenced the development of iron mines in Itasca County. They were discovered three years ago, but were not considered worth much. Further investigation has revealed the fact that 10,000 acres cover rich deposits of ore which assays 66 per cent of fron. The mines are twelve miles from the Mississippi River. They are ten times larger than the Vermillion mines, which sold for \$8,000,000. Spur tracks will be put in from the Duluth and Winni-

peg Railroad, ten miles distant. The mines are valued at \$20,000,000. UPROAR IN A CHURCH.

Excitement Caused by a Preacher's Denunciation.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Feb. 6 .- During the services in a Virginia country church about thirty miles from Sparta, N. C., last Sunday, the Rev. Joseph M. Strook, during the course of his remarks, said: "There is a man in this congregation who is so mean and un-faithful to his wife that it is a wonder God does not rain down fire and brimstone upon his head and consume

The preacher pointed his finger toward Thomas Coleman, who occupied a seat near the pulpit, and as he did so that individual jumped to his feet to inquire if the parson meant to be personal in his remarks. No sooner was Coleman on his feet than half dozen deacons were up demanding that

attempt was made to eject Coleman. Coleman resisted, and seizing a stick of wood lying near the stove, he began to wield it bard and fast, knocking four men to the floor and fatally wounding Jeremiah Ferguson. One man wrenched the club from Coleman and dealt him a deadly blow across the bead. He then walked out of the church and has not been seen since.

The riot lasted six minutes and was participated in by many of the congretion, who used clubs as weapons.

The killed were Thomas Coleman and Jeremiah Ferguson.

The injured were Edward Clausen, Robert Edwards and John Peeby.

Prescribing Mormons to Causeta. OTTAWA, ONT., Feb. 6.—Senator Macdonald of British Columbia last night gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to amend the act respecting offenses relating to laws of marriage. It is designed more particularly to prevent the practice of polygamy by the Mormons of Cardsond and other places in the Territories. The punishment provided for polygamy or assisting in a polygamy are assisting. ing in a polygamous marriage is imprisonment for a term of not exceeding two years or a fine not exceeding \$500, or both. The bill also proposes to disqualify any person guilty of an offense under the act from voting at any election in the Northwest Territories or being a candidate for any public position

Pryor Creek Robbery Suspects. FORT SMITH, ARK., Feb. 6.-Deputy Marshal McMurray arrived here yesterday from Oswego, Kan., bringing R. T. Goings and Adam J. Erlenbeath, charged with being participants in the Pryor Creek train robbery in the Cherokee Nation the 24th of last November, when Messenger O. H. Johnson was held up and relieved of \$1,800. The men were arrested, one in Parsons, the other in Oswego. Express Agent Johnson is here, but cannot positively iden-

Mayor Patterson's Shortage. CRESTON, IOWA, Feb. 6 .- The investigation of Mayor Patterson's accounts by the city council commenced yesterday morning. Charges were brought of malfeasance in office, appropriating city moneys to his own use, and refusing to pay to the city treasurer public money in his possession amounting to about \$2,000. The mayor has filed an answer denying each and every charge, and will present his side of the case to-

Rochester Box Factory Burned ROCHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 6 .- The four-story box factory of J. K. Hunt was totally destroyed by fire early this morning. The fire burned rapidly, and, within an hour and a half, all the walls were down. The factory was valued at \$50,000 and the stock at \$30,000. The building was fully insured. Levis & Pifer, shoe manufacturers, and the Trix Company were also burned out.

CANCELED STAMPS IN DEMAND. Here Is a New York Dealer Who Buys Them Up by the Million,

[New York Tribune.] Has any one 1,000,000 stamps or 500 .-000 or 100,000? The man who has long been wanted by people who have saved up stamps and who have jealously guarded them for years has been found. He actually buys canceled stamps by the million or the hundred thousand. This cheerful news is given for the benefit of those who have cried out for information from time to time. But the formation from time to time. But the man who buys them does not expect to see them redeemed, nor is he trying to relieve the suffering of those who have carefully hoarded the "little green uns," the three-cent stamp, and the five-cent stamp, and the stamp of all kinds. But the seekers of wealth by stampselling are not likely to acquire great fortunes in this way. If they have collected only a few thousand or even 100,000. only a few thousand, or even 100,000, they would better become discourged and give it up, for the wholesale market price of canceled postage stamps (unless for some particular reason they are in-trinsically more valuable) is \$100 a milion. And that is \$10 hundred thou-

"Why do I buy postage stamps?" said G. B. Calman of No. 299 Pearl street to a *Tribune* reporter. "Why, to

sell them, of course."
"Who wants them?" "If people did not want them I cer-tainly should not buy them." "Give one instance of a reasonable

emand for them." "Well, there is a big cigarette com-pany which has a canceled stamp on a picture which is given away with every box of cigarettes. The company uses millions of them."

"A certain publication gives a stampbook for so many coupons going with the papers."
"What kind of stamps do you buy?"

"All kinds."
"But who wants common green two cent stamps? They are not rare."
"Well, they are less common in
Western Bulgaria than in New York City. I buy stamps in all parts of Europe and bring them to America, and ship American stamps to all parts of

"How many stamps do you buy : "I bought over 50,000,000 last year. For fifteen years I have averaged about 20,000,000 a year."

"What becomes of them?" Think of all the shops where stamps

are sold. A great many people make collections, and the stamps are gathered for them in this way.'

"What do you pay for stamps?"
"One hundred dollars for a million of any kind. I don't care what they are, I will take them. But I pay a great deal more for rare ones, of course. Sometimes people find old stamps which have been lying around for years. Frequently they are very valuable." "Suppose you were to get an order to-day for 50,000,000, could you fill it?" "Yes."

"Would you buy as many?"

"How do you handle them?"
"Those packing cases there are full of them. You see, the stamps are assorted and put in envelopes and boxed

up for shipment."
"It would not pay, would it, to count 1,000,000 two-cent stamps? How do you manage that?" 'We can estimate them almost pre-

cisely by weight."
"So canceled stamps really have a market value?"
"If they did not, as I said before. I should not buy them. Bring round a million or two, in boxes or bales, and see for yourself. There are few things in these days that are allowed to go to waste." And he picked up a package of foreign stamps and gave them to the market value?'

reporter as a nest egg.

Advice to Mothers. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and it is the best remedy for diarrhosa. 25c. a bottle.

Money for School Boys, Thirty school boys above the age of 12 can learn how to make some money without interfering with their school work by calling at THE CRITIC office at Everything was in an uproar and an 4 o'clock to morrow afternoon,

WHAT PINCHBECK SAYS

ABOUT THE DISSENSSIONS IN THE CENTRAL BUREAU OF RELIEF

Colonel Perry Carson Has Something to Say About it-Harrison Has Poes as Well as Friends Among the Colored Race.

Referring to the dissensions in the convention of the Central Bureau of Relief, ex-Governor Pinchbeck said: "I left my comfortable home in response to a telegram asking me to preside over a representative body of the thinking men of my race. There was something of honor, but certainly nothing of profit, and but little-else to be gained by me in giving a favorable response to the call. I came reluctantly, and was declared elected the president of the convention. No sooner had I taken my sent than I discovered evidences of discord and dissension in the body, which I was compelled to believe were leveled at me upon lines before unthought of so far as I am concerned."

of so far as I am concerned."

"To what differences do you refer?"

"I refer to the manifest troubles of different factions. I came here upon the call of the convention and upon the personal telegrams and letters before alluded to, to preside over a deliberative body of the best representatives of my race from the length and breadth of our Union. our Union.

THE EX-GOVERNOR DISAPPOINTED. When I entered the convention I found it almost dismembered by fac tions representing the present Adminis-tration and those against it; by those who were in favor of the A. M. E. Church and those who belonged to other sects; by men of my people who have received their share of loaves and fishes and some who have been griev-ously disappointed."
"Were you not an applicant for office under this Administration?"

"Well, if I was I certainly could not afford to come here and pose as a sore head. I helped to make the present regime, and it matters not whether it has been kind to me or not, it is without my province, or that of any thinking man, to needlessly tear down the struc-ture he laboriously assisted to crect." "Why did the convention object to you as president?"

CRANES IN THE CONVENTION. "I don't think it did. I resigned the chair, after being declared the president, merely to satisfy certain cranks. The convention eulogized me in a resolution yesterday, and I believe I have the good will of every man in the content of the conten vention, as every man there certainly has mine. Bishop Wayman was the representative of a large and very re-spectable constituency, who evidently felt aggrieved that he was not declared elected. I am liberal in my views of men and things (although this is private; a good old Baptist brother said they all stood by me), and I therefore tendered my resignation, which was only accepted upon my stating positively that I would not fill the place under any circumstances.'

"What resolution of a political na-ture, if any, will the convention adopt?"

THE BLAIR BILL. "In my opinion, it will adopt no resolution of a political nature. The

body is assembled to deliberate upon measures before Congress—especially the Blair Educational bill—and not for political purposes," WHAT COLONEL PERRY CARSON SAYS.

"Can you give THE CRITIC any light upon the trouble in your convention?" was asked by the reporter of Colonel Perry Carson.

convention are caused by factional fights, by persons who are in favor of indorsing the Administration and by others who are not in favor of so

doing?" was asked.
"I don't think so." 'Is there not a church and an antichurch faction? 'I don't think there is. There are some people who think preachers ought not to be in politics, and there are some who do. The men who sup-ported Bishop Wayman wanted to give he convention a moral status, and choosing him for president they thought they would do it. They also thought that being a bishop he would be in a position to do the Blair Educational bill more good than anyone else, be-cause of his strong moral backing."

Why was there continual objection and fillbustering when it was sought to elect Ex-Governor Pinchbeck pres

"I couldn't tell you-I really don't know. The claim was that Chase, the temporary secretary, gave Mr. Pinch-beck more votes than he was entitled to, and that was the cause of the con-

fusion."
"Is it true that the convention was afraid that Mr. Pinchbeck would not favor any resolution indorsing the pres-ent Administration?"

"I don't know. I have been too un-well to attend inuch. For myself I will say that I am interested to this Administration.

"I am not in favor of seeking to tear down any administration I helped to build up," Mr. Carson concluded. ANOTHER VIEW OF THE MATTER.

Why should a mass convention of colored men, meeting only to listen to speeches and pass resolutions, spend so much time and breath in selecting a presiding officer?" was the question asked of another member of the convention

"It is the race problem," said the colored man. "More than half the delegates are light-colored men—that is, what we call very 'bright' men, with more than half white blood in their veins. They are mostly in politics. They have more education and more money than the darker colored men. As to the real negroes, there were not fifty pure blacks in the whole 500 who claimed to be delegates. The light gentlemen, of the Bruce, Langston, Pinchbeck, Purvistype, wanted to run the convention, type, wanted to run the convention, and the darker men would not have it.

WANTED TO CONTROL IT. "Then there were the Washington "Then there were the Washington men who got up the Central Bureau of National Relief. They wanted to keep control of it, for there are likely to be some very good places in that organization if it can be got to working like the Irish National League. The outsiders wanted to have a share in the business didn't want it too 'central.' there was a row. It is not thought that the relief fund will be largely increased through the influence of the conven-

"OXCEUPON A MIDNIGHT DREARY," While suffering with an abominable influenza, I took it into my head to try Old Saul'a Catarrh Cure, and in twenty minutes' time was relieved. It cost me 25 cents.

Call up telephone No. 251-2 and order This Chivic delivered to you for 85 cents a month All marriage and death notices published in The Capric free.

LEASING THE CANAL. What the Cumberland and Washington

Road Proposes. Governor Jackson has transmitted to the General Assembly of Maryland a special message, recommending that a bid for the perpetual lease of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal made by the Cumberland and Washington Raffrond Company be accepted. The company offers to pay about \$1,400,000, included in which sum are the following

items: To pay off the corpus bonds, principal and interest, \$600,000; labor claims, \$70,000; lies on Cumberland wharf property, \$30,000; twenty-five per cent. of the construction bends of 1884, amounting to about \$423,000, and also an annuity of \$15,000 to the State, redeemable upon the payment in each of the sum of \$300,000.

The bidders want the canal, its fran chises, water rights, property of all sorts, an assignment of all the liens of the State and make a lease for ninety-nine years, renewable forever, and the 50,000 shares of the capital stock of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal belonging to the . State. The bidders propose to construct, lay one or more tracks on the canal bed and run daily trains, to put the road in operation between Cumber-land and Williamsport within a year, and to the District of Columbia in two

years.

The incorporators of the Cumberland and Washington Railroad Company are Mr. Enoch Pratt, David L. Bartlett, Mr. John A. Hambleton, Mr. A. Willison, postmaster of Cumberland; Mr. Martin N. Rohrback, a wealthy business man of Frederick; Mr. E. Kurtz Johnson, a Washington coal dealer, and Hattersley W. Talbott, a lawyer of Rockville, Montgomery County, who is counsel for the road. The company has been incorporated at Rockville, the has been incorporated at Rockville, the capital stock being \$2,000,000, which may be increased. No organization has as yet been effected, but as is usual in such cases, the incorporators will most probably serve as directors for the first year.

first year.

Some surprise was expressed that the Cumberland and Washington Company was the only bidder for the lease of the canal. While it was expected that other companies would compete with their bids, it was generally settled that the Western Maryland Railroud Company would be contained to the contained to the contained to the contained to the western Maryland Railroud Company would be contained to the con pany certainly would. The propositons of the Cumperiand and Washing-ton Company include one for a connec-tion of their road and the Western Maryland at Williamsport, the present terminus of the latter company, but it was stated that President Hood is not satisfied with this arrangement, by

satisfied with this arrangement, by which his company would be a lessee instead of an owner, and that he might yet come forward with a proposition to take the towpath as a bed for his road.

Two years ago, before the freshets, and when a foreclosure stared the canal company in the face, Mr. Hood offered to lesse the unper portion of the canal. to lease the upper portion of the canal, that is, from Williamsport to Cumberland, eighty-four miles in length, for 100 years, and to pay \$40,000 annually. Of this sum, \$30,000 was to be applied to paying off the repair bonds of 1878, and after they had been liquidated the whole \$40,000 was to go into the State treasury. While this debt was being canceled the State would have received \$10,00 as a return for its investment of \$25,574,713.55 in the property. By the offer of the Cumberland and Washington Company this sum is increased to \$15,000. Mr. Hood then favored a maintenance of the 100 miles of the canal from Williamsport to George-

town. At Cumberland the Western Mary-land Company, if it avails itself of the opportunity offered by the new com-pany, will connect with the Cumber-land and Piedmont, George's Creek and Cumberland and Pennsylvania Railroad Companies, the first two of which and "This convention was called for the purpose of indorsing the Blair bill, without reference to any body or to any political party," he replied.

"Is it not a fact that disorders in the little of the Baltimore and Ohio are the sources of Cumberland's coal supply. It is stated that the new road will be a double track, and the cost of its construction from Cumberland to Williamsport is estimated.

timated at \$800,000. The lease as proposed by the Cum-perland and Washington Company au thorizes but does not compel that com pany to construct a road all the way the hint was thrown out that the road would terminate at Williamsport. The Baltimore incorporators do not speak definitely upon this point, but the gen-eral statement is made that the entire towpath will become the bed of their

MONEY IN PLAY-WRITING.

Stuart Robson Says That a Man Has to Work a Lifetime at It. "Could anybody write 'The Henri

"I have a theory on that point Howard agrees with it. I believe that playwrights are made, not born.

who will take enough trouble."
"Without original genius?"
"Without merely an infinite capacity for taking pains.'

"How long must he study?"
"All his life. And he must do noth ing else. He must not be journalist, magazinist, novelist. He must be dramatist first, last and all the time." "But suppose he has to earn his liv

"He had better earn it by writing plays, no matter how poorly he succeeds. I tell you the man who undertakes to write for the stage undertakes the hardest task of his life. He must know every possible situation. He must know every play that was ever written. He must know the stage from every point of view—from that of the stage carpenter as well as from that of the box-office. He must possess the gift of self-criticism. He must be merciless with his own productions. He must de-vote himself to his aim with entire sindeness of purpose, as Mr. Boucicaul did. Do you suppose that if Boucieault had dabbled in journalism or in miscellaneous writing, for which he had every qualification, he would ever have produced his inimitable series of Irish plays. Why, sir, nearly twenty years passed between the production of 'Old Heads and Young Hearts' and the production of 'The Colleen Bawn.' That interval Mr. Boucicault filled with failure after failure. Was he discouraged? Any one else would have been. But Boucicauit else would have occu.
understood that his two early successes
understood that his two early successes
understood that his two early successes were more or less accidental. What he needed was practical knowledge. He set himself to acquire it. He became as good an actor as author, and as good a stage manager as either.

Then what is the moral of The Henrietta's' success?" Henrietta's success?"

"The moral of every other great work of art is accomplished by a man in the prime of life. The moral that the quality most needed for stage writing is perseverance. The writer who has a play in his desk and who casually says: I think I shall write for the stage as a profession,' should see a writer like Bronson Howard rehearsing 'The Hen Bronson Howard renearant Anakaye re-rietta, or one like Steele Mackaye rehearsing 'The Arrant Knave.' Why authors like these know every detail of stage direction. If they didn't they ould only win success by an accident "Do you advise young authors to try

'Why not?" Because they will be old authorsand very old authors, too-before they know how;"-Chicago Times.

STOLEN SEAL CLOAKS.

TESTIMONY REGARDING THEM IN THE SHOPLIFTERS! CASE.

Detective Raff's Evid. ce Cannot Be Upset—Legal Webs thating Around the Light-Fingered findice—Mer-chants on the Stand.

In continuation of the shop-lifting case yesterday afternoon Mr. B. H. Stinemetz was placed on the stand and identified the scalskin cloak produced in evidence by the number on the tag, 6,680. He said that this number compared with the number on the invoice that he received from the firm from whom he made his purchases, and that the value was \$350. He could not identify any one, but he remembered seeing . two ladies standing in a position in his store that aroused his suspicion, on the day the cloak was taken. The cloak, he said, had not been sold to his knowl-edge, and, had it been, he most certainly would have known it, as it would not have been an ordinary sale. Counsel for the defense demanded

counsel for the defense demanded the production of the invoice as the best evidence, but Mr. Lipscomb said he could get along without it, and if they wanted it they could send for it. Mr. Stinemetz had positively identified the closek as his property and that was all that was necessary. Mr. Stinemetz concluding said that the weather was was necessary. Mr. Stinemetz concluding, said that the weather was very warm at that time in December in which the cloak was taken, and he surmises that the cloak was carried out of the store on the ladies' arms. TRYING TO UPSET RAFF.

In the opening this morning Detective Raff was recalled to the stand and an effort was made to upset him on the testimony given yesterday, but without effect. B. H. Stinemetz, jr., identified the cloak produced in court as the property of the firm. He, however, as an expert, pronounced the stolen garment an ulster and not a dolman, as alleged in court yesterday.

A variance on the question as to whether the sealskin stolen was a "newmarket," "ulster," "dolman" or "hangabout" mixed up the witness and he retired from the stand.

Mr. S. W. Stinemetz, also a member of the firm, recognized the 'seal skin

in evidence by the number, and he knew that on the night of the 11th of December there were only two cloaks of this description found in the store, where there ought to have been three. "Our first attention was called to the loss by Detec-tive Raff," testified the witness, and we knew that the garment was missing by reference to the cash-book. On the 11th day of December the largest cash sale made was \$40, and the value of the cloak taken was \$350." SUBJECTED TO CLOSE CROSS EXAMINA

TION. Miss Jessy Sweeny, an employe in Mr. Steinmetz's establishment, defined the listinction between a jacket, coat and newmarket. She was subjected to a very clever cross-examination without wavering. So did also Miss Laugguth, a clerk in the same establishment.

The matron at the Police Headquar ters testified to searching the shop-lifters on the 11th of December and finding them attired in the necessary garments appertaining to their profession. Mrs. Friday had on a dress with a pleated front and a combination of false pockets and mysterious openings not common to the dresses worn in these days. "After they were confined in the station house," testified Mrs. Pennifield, "the skirts worn by Miss Friday were found in the alley beneath the window occupied by her. This skirt was produced and the lengthy pockets, although somewhat tattered and torn, with a view to destroying any evidence, demonstrated to the jury to what purpose the garment had been ap-

Sterling Galt explained to the as to the appearance of the defendants in the store on the 11th of December last, when diamond horseshoe scarf pins were found missing. He identi-fied the pins in evidence by the num-bers, which he said were manufactured at home by the house. Here there was a very studied effort

at hysterics by the so-called Lilly Fri-day, but beyond a little commotion in the court-room there was no desired ef-Live remarks were indulged by the counsel on both sides in this connection, and Judge Bingham suggested that it might facilitate progress in the trial by dispensing with some of them. Mr. Galt proved to be an excellent witness, and submitted to a bombardment from the team on the defense

without materially changing his original testimony. SOCIAL PARASITES.

Women Who Shirk Responsibilities and Live in Other Folks' Houses. "Where is her home ?" asked one of the women, setting her crochet needle crosswise between her lips and stretching her work straight across her knee.

"In other people's spare rooms," answered the other, laughing a little; and no further comment was made, for both knew the type well. A rolling stone that set here. that gathers no more moss than will comfortably fill one trunk which will comfortably fill a corner in any guest chamber. It is the woman who has no sense of acquisitiveness, no femi-nine ambitions that yearn toward a closet filled with glossy linen, whence come delicate odors from lavender bags, and the edges of the shelves are fluffy with towel fringes. She is a human cuckoo, greedy of the sweet odor and peace of home, fain of the warmth and comfort of nests wifely birds have tolled and de nied themselves to create, but unwill ing for the sacrifices by which almost any woman with the woman's in-stinct may make herself some per-sonal alcove in the great mansion of

There are a surprising number of these women parasites who live out their lives in other people's houses, partaking of the best, participating in all their com-forts and luxuries and rendering no equivalent in return. A busy woman said not long ago: "If I should accept all the invitations I get I should need no home at all." and the cuckoo finds it, with a little management and a large ircle of acquaintances, an easy thin spend her entire time very pleasantly in spare rooms. She is not an objec-tionable person, at least in an aggres-sive sense, cheerful, loquacious, not too exigent, she manages to keep every one in good humor with her, and gets invitations, her hostess could not quite

tell how. She is a fair-weather bird, for when anything occurs to mar the smoothness of her borrowed home—when the cook leaves or the baby comes down with the neasles—she explains, with sweet con ideration, that she will not stay any longer just now, she knows that she is in the way, but she will come back, it you like, for another week in February way to more agreeable quarters. February she certainly returns, if all is going happily with you, and the strong, oas fibred women yield of their substance cheerfully to the mistleton.—

TURRISH STREET COSTUMES.

They Differ Very Little From That Worn by the Parislans. On the street the Ottoman dame is less distinctly Oriental in appearance that at home amid her servants, and were it not for the ever present yashmak and the many-hued ribbons and trimmings, she might pass in a crowd of Europeans without attracting much attention. Indeed, the higher class of Tutkish ladies dress qute a la Parisienne. French shoes, a handsome Parisian parasol and a long silk cloak gathered about the shoulders and reaching to the feet, entirely concealing the dress beneath, complete the costume.

The white veil swathes the face an neck and serves the double purpose o a modest concealment and a cool neck a modest concealment and a cool neck erchief. It is only fair to say, how ever, that the yaskmak is gradually be coming more and more transparent and that every lineament can easily be traced through its gossamer folds. So light a face covering does not impose any restraint on conversation or breathing, and in the dusty and unwholesome streets of Constantinople is a positive benefit, deeping the dirt from the lungs. Among the wives of the poorer class

Among the wives of the poorer class of Turkish citizens the yashmak is even more of a make believe. It becomes simply a meagre square of muslin or some gauzy stuff, generally white or grayish, and is the merest shadow of its predecessor, which was a formidable affair of many folds, entirely obscuring the whole face, with the exception of the eyes. The head dress is usually white and covers the hair altogether, leaving only the eyes free. While among the ladies of wealth the black cloak has been superseded by the more loak has been superseded by the more fashionable dolman or pelisse, among the middle class women and the poor the sembre garment still holds its own.

One meets baggy-looking creatures hidden in its folds from head to foot, and not a feature visible except possibly a single eye that shines out from the black hood like a dusky lamp. It will be many years before the ungainly cleak retires before the more fashion-able garments of Western Europe, for all the Turks except the official class are very poor, and the big cloak hides a multitude of shortcomings. Diaphanous veils, high-heeled shoes

and slippers, fine dresses and European styles belong to the owners of palaces and villas, whose mistresses never leave home unattended, and whose Nubian girls trotting behind remind the American visitor of the custom of the South-ern States in ante-bellum days.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

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Stricken With Apoplexy. The wife of ex-Governor Daniel H. Chamberlain of South Carolina, and daughter of Mrs. H C. Ingersoll of this city, was stricken with apoplexy on Sunday last at her residence at Fordham, N. Y. There has been some improvement in her condition, but it is still critical. Mr. Chamberlain, who is receiver of the South Carolina Railroad, was in Charleston when his wife was stricken, but arrived home on Monday. Mrs. Ingersoll is also with her daughter.

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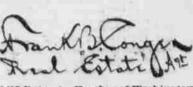
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